

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-5, 11 and 30-34 are currently pending in the application. Claims 12-29 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer; Claim 4 is amended; and new Claims 30-34 are added by the present amendment. Support for amended Claim 4 and new Claims 30-34 can be found in the original specification at pages 103-108 and Figs. 12-13. Thus, no new matter is presented.

The amendment is submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 which after final rejection permits entering the amendments, canceling claims, complying with any requirement of form expressly set forth in a previous Office Action, or presenting rejected claims in better form for consideration on appeal. The present amendment cancels Claims 14-29 as recommended in the outstanding Official Action, and places the claims in better form for consideration on appeal. This amendment does not raise new issues requiring further consideration and/or search. It is therefore respectfully requested that the present amendment be entered under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116.

The outstanding Official Action presents the following issues: Claims 1, 3 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as anticipated by Liao et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,833, hereinafter “Liao”) in view of Marko et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,686,880, hereinafter “Marko”); and Claims 4 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as anticipated by Liao in view of Hirota (JP 02002112156A, hereinafter “Hirota”).

The Official Action has rejected Claims 1, 3 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as anticipated by Liao in view of Marko. The Official Action cites Liao as disclosing the Applicant’s invention with the exception of acquiring and storing broadcast information. The

Official Action cites Marko as disclosing this limitation, and states that it would have been obvious to combine these references. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Briefly recapitulating, Claim 1 is directed to an information processing apparatus connected by a network to a first information processing apparatus for presenting content. The information processing apparatus acquires information relating to the first information processing apparatus, and information relating to content presented by the first information processing apparatus. Then, information processing apparatus identification information for identifying the first information processing apparatus and content identification information to identify content are generated, based on the acquired information corresponding to the first information processing apparatus and the content. The information processing apparatus identification information and the content identification information are then stored by associating the information processing apparatus identification information with the content identification information. In response to a request, the stored information is then transmitted to a second information processing apparatus.

When the information processing apparatus identification information and the content identification information are disseminated by broadcasting, broadcasting identification information is acquired and the broadcasting information is stored by associating the broadcasting information with the information processing apparatus identification information and the content information.

The system to which Claim 1 is directed provides the ability to allow transactions to be performed in an efficient manner with a high degree of security with regard to both the content provider and the content recipient.¹

The requirements for a *prima facie* case of obviousness are (1) there must be some suggestion or motivation in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available

¹ Specification at page 3, lines 1-4.

to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings, (2) there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and (3) the prior art reference must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. It is respectfully submitted that the outstanding Office Action fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness, because neither Liao nor Marko, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all the claimed limitations. Specifically, Liao fails to teach or suggest a plurality of claim limitations for which it is asserted as a primary reference under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Turning to the applied references, Liao describes a method and apparatus for providing access control to local services of mobile devices. Specifically, a mobile device (102) receives a message over a network from a remote server (110) and is able to obtain a service identify for the received message (308).² Liao further describes that the mobile device (102) identifies the origin of the message by reading a part of the received message or inferring the origin of the message based on a previously received message linked with another message explicitly containing a service identity.³

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia* an information processing apparatus, comprising:

“...generating information processing apparatus identification information for identifying said first information processing apparatus...on the basis of said information on said first information processing apparatus and said information on a content, which are acquired...”

In rejecting this above-mentioned limitation, the Official Action relies on col. 13, lines 62-67 of Liao. The cited portion of Liao describes that the mobile device includes a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) interface that is coupled to a network and transceiver to receive incoming and outgoing signals. A *device identifier storage supplies* a device ID, which includes a specific code associated with a particular mobile device, to the UDP interface.

² Liao at col. 7, lines 5-8.

³ Liao at col. 7, lines 18-22.

The Official Action points out that the verb “generate” is defined by Webster’s University Dictionary as “to form”, or “produce”.⁴ Clearly, in Liao’s device, the device identifier is *supplied to, or retrieved by*, the UDP interface from a device identifier *storage*, which already contains the device identifiers, and is not *generated* according to the definition provided in the outstanding Official Action and as recited in Claim 1. Thus, Liao fails to teach or suggest the *generation* of information processing apparatus information whatsoever, much less that such information is generated on the basis of acquired information on the first information processing apparatus and the content, as recited in Claim 1.

Claim 1 further recites, *inter alia* an information processing apparatus, comprising:

“...generating content identification information for identifying a content on the basis of said information on said first information processing apparatus and said information on a content, which are acquired...”

In its analysis of this above-mentioned element, the Official Action relies on col. 7, lines 6-22 of Liao. This cited portion of Liao describes that when a message requests local access to the local services of the mobile device, a *service identity for the message is obtained*. The service identity identifies the *origin* of the message and may include parameters such as a domain name, a full or partial URL, an IP address, a phone number, a text string or any combination of these parameters. Liao also clearly describes that the service identity may be determined by reading a part of the received message or inferring the origin of the message based on a previously received message linked with another message explicitly containing a service identity.

As cited above, Claim 1 recites *generating content* identification information for identifying a *content* on the basis of said information on said first information processing apparatus and said information on a content. In contrast, as described above, Liao describes that a service identity for a message is *obtained* from a message, or inferred based on a

⁴ Official Action at page 6, ¶5.

previously received message, which identifies the *origin* of the message. Therefore, Liao fails to teach or suggest that any information identifying the content is *generated*, but it is instead *obtained* from previously stored information. Further, the service identification information identifies the origin of the message and does not identify the content of the message. Further, Liao fails to teach or suggest the generation of content identification information on the basis of acquired information on the *first information processing apparatus* and the information on the content, as recited in Claim 1.

Further, Claim 1 recites, *inter alia* an information processing apparatus, comprising:

“...storing said information processing apparatus identification information and said content identification information...by associating said information processing apparatus identification information with said content identification information...”

The outstanding Official Action states that the claimed “content identification information” and “first processing apparatus identification” correspond to the “service identity” and “device identifier” of Liao, respectively. As discussed above, Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion in the Official Action, as neither of these parameters are generated by the information processing apparatus, as claimed.

However, assuming *arguendo* that these parameters are similar to the claimed parameters, the cited portion of Liao does not teach or suggest storing this information by associating said information processing apparatus identification information with said content identification information, as claimed.

Specifically, col. 13, lines 8-22 of Liao, describes an account storage information area that can store service limitations, security limitations, preference information, screen configuration information, and may also store pages to be used as a cache of information previously requested from the network. However, Liao fails to teach or suggest storing

service identity information and device identifier information by associating these two parameters in memory.

Further, Claim 1 recites, *inter alia* an information processing apparatus, comprising:

“...transmitting information on association stored in said storage means to a second information processing apparatus in response to a request made by said second information processing apparatus through said network...”

In rejecting this above-mentioned limitation, the Official Action relies on col. 13, lines 8-22 of Liao. This portion of Liao, as discussed above, relates to the storage of various network management information in the mobile device, and describes that the wireless section includes a plurality of remote wireless browsers each of which executes on a different remote computing device.

However, Liao fails to teach or suggest transmitting any of the information stored in the storage area to a second information processing apparatus in response to a request at any point, as recited in Claim 1.

Further, Marko fails to remedy any of the above-noted deficiencies of Liao in relation to the rejection of independent Claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn. As Claim 3 depends from Claim 1, Applicant submits that this claim also patentably defines over the applied references.

Further, applicants respectfully submit that Claim 11 states novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Claim 11 recites, *inter alia*, an information processing apparatus, comprising:

“...a request means for transmitting said content identification information and said first information processing apparatus identification information...to a second information processing apparatus...”

The Official Action cites col. 13, lines 8-22 and 62-67 as describing the above-mentioned claim limitation. However, col. 13, 62-67 of Liao, as discussed above, simply describes that a UDP interface is used to perform processing on messages received from the remote computing device to obtain a device ID. Also discussed above, col. 13, lines 8-22 of Liao relates to the storage of various network management information in the mobile device, and describes that the wireless section includes a plurality of remote wireless browsers each of which executes on a different remote computing device.

In contrast, Claim 11 recites an extraction means for extracting content identification information for identifying a content presented by a first information processing apparatus and request means for transmitting said content identification information and said first information processing apparatus identification information to a second information processing apparatus. The cited portion of Liao describes that a device identification is used to transmit information to and from the mobile device to and from the network gateway. Liao, however, at no point teaches or suggests transmitting identification information regarding content or an information apparatus to a second information processing apparatus whatsoever. Instead, Liao describes that the mobile device stores identification information of devices with which they communicate and that this information is used to manage communications between the mobile device and external processing devices to which the stored identification information corresponds. Thus, Liao fails to teach or suggest a request means for transmitting said content identification information and said first information processing apparatus identification information...to a second information processing apparatus, as recited in Claim 11.

As discussed above, Liao fails to teach or disclose a request means for transmitting said content identification information and said first information processing apparatus identification information...to a second information processing apparatus. Likewise, Marko

fails to remedy this deficiency, and therefore, none of the cited references, alone or in combination, disclose or suggests Applicant's Claim 11.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the rejection of Claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

The Official Action rejected Claims 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over the combination of Liao and/or Hirota. As discussed above, Liao, fails to teach or disclose various features as recited in independent Claim 1. Likewise, Hirota fails to remedy this deficiency, and therefore, none of the cited references, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest Applicant's Claims 4 or 5 which include the above-distinguished claims limitations by virtue of independent recitation or dependency.

Claim 4 is further amended to recite, *inter alia*, an information processing apparatus, wherein:

“...said acquisition means further acquires a validity-condition concerning validity of presentation of a content from said first information processing apparatus; and
said storage means further stores said validity-condition by associating said validity-condition with said information processing apparatus identification information and said content identification information.”

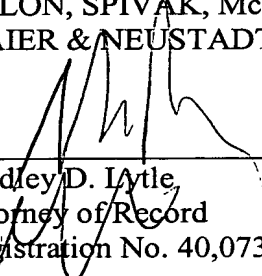
Neither Liao nor Hirota teach or suggest the additional above-noted features recited in amended independent Claim 4.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 4 and 5 in view of the applied references be withdrawn. Further, as new Claims 30-34 depend from amended Claim 4, Applicants submit that these claims also patentably define over the applied references.

Consequently, in view of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1, 3-5, 11 and 30-34 is patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early an favorable recondition of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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